

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

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LOUISVILLE: SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GREAT CROWD

Witnessed the Splendid Presentation of "Robert Emmet."

Hibernian Dramatic Company Bring Out Flower of Irish Society.

The Most Successful Performance Ever Given by the Hibernians.

THE AUDIENCE WAS A HAPPY ONE.

The "Robert Emmet" drama presented at the Masonic Temple last Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, was one of the most successful performances in which the Irish societies of this city have ever taken part. The play was given for the benefit of the Boer hospital corps.

Long before the curtain raised on the first act the big auditorium was crowded to its capacity; in fact standing room was at a premium almost half an hour before the performance began. It was a notable audience. The flower of Irish-American maidenhood, accompanied by their fathers or brothers or sweethearts, had turned out in full, and when the auditorium blazed with light, signalling the beginning of the play, no fairer lot of "colleens" could be seen the world over, even in dear "ould" Ireland itself. And what a happy audience it was. Every one seemed to have come with the distinct purpose of making merry and giving encouragement to their compatriots who took part in the play.

The character of Robert Emmet was represented by Francis G. Cunningham, who did very creditable work in the part. His enunciation was especially good, the manner of his address to the court at the close of the trial being splendidly carried out.

Miss Ada Belle Childress, who assumed the part of Sarah Curran, Emmet's sweetheart, gave an artistic rendition. She made an ideal sweetheart, pathetic yet heroic and withal just such a sweetheart as we fancy the lamented Emmet would have loved. In the parting scene, when Emmet's sweetheart takes her leave of him before he goes to his death, Miss Childress did some remarkably clever work, indicating dramatic ability of a superior order.

Joseph P. Cooney as Darby O'Gaff, a sprig of the isle, and Miss Katie Barrett as Judy O'Dougherty, full of fun, supplied the comedy features of the play. Cooney made an ideal Irish peasant, acting the love scene with Miss Barrett as though cupid had taught him the trade in the land of the shamrock itself. As Judy O'Dougherty Miss Barrett was quite reciprocal in this love affair, making as coy and dainty a little "colleen" as one could wish to see anywhere. Her dancing was graceful and she spoke her lines so clearly and sweetly that she carried the audience with her every time she appeared.

Joseph E. Hill as William Kernan, a traitor, made a very acceptable presentation of his part. Though it was not the best vehicle to carry Mr. Hill to the hearts of the audience, yet he received such generous applause that one at once felt that his work was appreciated.

In Dan O'Leary, "an old soldier," David O'Connell showed a true conception of the part and gave it a very clear characterization. This is also true of Martin D. Fitzgibbon, Sergeant Topfall of the British Army, and James Dillon, Michael Dowdall, a friend of Emmet, both of whom gave creditable performances.

A most interesting feature of the evening was the singing of Chauncey Oloott's favorite, "Sweet Inniscarra," by Master Thomas Keenan, the well-known undertaker and President of Division 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians. Young Keenan, who has a voice clear and sweet and of good register, made one of the hits of the evening. He responded to an encore.

Mrs. Katie Costigan, one of Louisville's best vocalists, sang "Killarney" as only herself can sing it. She was enthusiastically applauded, and in recognition sang "Come Back to Erin," which fairly brought the house down. The recitation, "The Exile's Return," by Thomas F. Clines, was well done, exemplifying in a marked degree Mr. Clines' ability as an elocutionist.

The play Robert Emmet deals with the revolution of 1794, when through treachery an unsuccessful attempt was made to liberate Ireland. Emmet, who is the moving spirit in the revolt, finds his cause weakened through the influence of the traitor Kernan, who betrays Emmet and hands him over to his British enemies. Imprisonment and death follow, the young patriot going to the scaffold after his address to the jury at the trial at the New Session House Dublin, with the memorable words:

"Let no man write my epitaph, for as no man knows my motives, nor dare now vindicate them, let not prejudice nor ignorance asperse them. Let them repose in silence and my tomb be inscribed till other days and other men do justice to my character. My country takes her place among

the nations of the world. Then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written."

The services rendered by Miss Lizzie Keyer and Mr. C. J. Dittoe were invaluable and added greatly to the success of the production. The singing of the youngsters in the first and last acts was especially fine and evidenced the careful work of Miss Keyer.

The cast of characters was as follows: Dan O'Leary, an old soldier,

David O'Connell Michael Dowdall, a friend of Emmet, James Dillon

Darby O'Gaff, a sprig of the isle, Joseph P. Cooney

William Kernan, a traitor, Joe E. Hill Sergeant Topfall, of the British army, Martin D. Fitzgibbon

Corporal Thomas, of the British army, Elihu J. Spencer

Corporal John White, of the British army, Thomas Curran

Lord Norbury, Judge, John Jefferson Baron George, Judge, Thomas Walsh

Baron Daly, Judge, Jerry Murphy Sarah Curran, Emmet's sweetheart, Miss Ada Belle Childress

Judy O'Dougherty, full of fun, Miss Katie Barrett

Robert Emmet, Francis G. Cunningham British Soldiers—Robert Mitchell, John Dolan, Con Hallahan, William Casey, Michael O'Brien, Joseph McCarthy.

Peasants—Jerry Hallahan, John Curran, Mrs. Robert Mitchell, Miss Mamie Keenan, Master Thomas Keyer, Patrick J. Meenan, William Murphy, Miss Mary O'Brien, Miss Anna Tully, Miss Maggie Carty, Miss William Silk, Master Thos. Burke, Martin McNally, Patrick O'Keefe, Miss Mamie Keenan, Miss Margaret Hourigan, Miss Katie Brown, Master Patrick Deeley, Master Martin Keyer. Jury, Constables, etc.

Musicians—John Brown, Joseph McCarthy, Andy Conroy.

COUNTY BOARD

Taking Steps for Holding of State and County Conventions.

An especially important meeting of the County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was held Wednesday evening and much business of importance was transacted.

The report of the committee having charge of the entertainment for the benefit of the Boers was very gratifying, and quite a handsome sum will be forwarded for the hospital corps and purchase of medical supplies. Resolutions were adopted thanking the committees and ladies and gentlemen who took part in the presentation of "Robert Emmet."

The offer of the Hibernian Dramatic Company to give a benefit performance for the County Board was gladly accepted. The play to be presented is one that has never been seen here. Reference to it is made elsewhere.

The matter of representation at the national convention to be held in Boston in May was presented for final action. State Secretary James Coleman's eloquent and convincing words were listened to with close attention, as were also those of Presidents Sullivan and Keenan. They urged the sending of a delegate from Louisville, now that the order was as prosperous as ever in its history. County President John A. Murphy was the unanimous choice for the honor, and he expressed his appreciation in a few appropriate words.

The next meeting will be held in April, the date of which will be announced in these columns.

The State and county officers have sent out circulars relative to the State and county conventions. The former will be held in Covington. County conventions will meet in Louisville, Frankfort, Ashland, Covington and Maysville.

SIGNS OF UNITY.

Irishmen of London Heart and Soul in League Movement.

One of the best signs of the unity of Irish Nationalists is the action of the Irishmen in London. Before the union of the Irishmen of Parliament was accomplished the Nationalists of London had thrown themselves heart and soul into the unity movement in progress in Ireland among the masses of the people. They welcomed the United Irish League and closed up their ranks under its standard. Of their earnestness they gave convincing proof by contributing \$2,000 to the funds of the league. This was the result of two meetings, one at Holborn and the other at Bermondsey. Now the Nationalists of East London are about to take their places in the league. A meeting is to be held in Stratford Town Hall and the very names of the speakers show that Ireland's sons are again working in common for her advancement: Messrs. W. Redmond, P. J. Power, J. P. Farrell, J. Hayden, Dr. Ambrose, Capt. Donelan, members of Parliament, and John O'Connell, ex-member of Parliament.

SMILES, OF COURSE.

There is great rejoicing in the home of Mr. and Mrs. James McGill, 934 Hepburn avenue, over the arrival last Sunday of another young labor champion. The editor of the Labor Journal will celebrate the event after the issue of this week's paper. Last reports say mother and son are both doing nicely.

Look out for our next double number!

OVER IN JEFF.

Honors Done the Memory of Ireland's Patron Saint by Hibernians.

A Great Night for Irishmen of the Three Falls Cities on the Ohio.

Sheriff Herman Rave Paints a Glowing Picture of Ireland of Today.

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN PRAISED

This year's celebration of St. Patrick's day by the Irishmen and Irish-Americans of Jeffersonville was one in every way worthy the memory of the great apostle who led the Irish people from the darkness of paganism to the glorious sunshine of Christian truth. Ireland's national festival was commemorated by Division 1 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians with most appropriate exercises, and those who were present will always recall with pleasure the happy occasion.

Pfau's Hall was specially decorated with the national colors of their adopted and native countries, and when President William Reilly took the chair the beautiful hall and reception rooms were crowded to their utmost capacity, the audience including State and county officers of Indiana and Kentucky, besides representatives of all other nationalities, who were present as invited guests, and visiting brethren in large numbers from the divisions of New Albany and Louisville.

President Reilly extended a warm Irish welcome to the distinguished visitors, and then in a few appropriate remarks introduced John J. Fitzgerald, the well-known Louisville attorney, the orator of the evening, who prefaced his remarks with a story that put his audience in the best of humor. Following this he proceeded to deliver an eloquent and powerful address, in which he extolled the virtues of the Irish people, their achievements and glorious record over the entire world. His address was one of the most patriotic and finished heard for a long time and stamps Mr. Fitzgerald as a careful student of Irish history. His words made a lasting impression upon the minds of his hearers and elicited frequent applause. The oration was an oratorical effort which wrought his audience up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and won for this rising young Irishman many new friends.

The programme was uniquely arranged, as between each address refreshments and edibles were served lavishly, the long tables groaning under the weight of good things. This was carried out through the entire evening, the reception committee seeing that every one was treated royally.

Frank G. Cunningham, the President of the Young Men's Division of Louisville, explained why the Louisville Hibernians were celebrating the event on Sunday evening instead of Saturday. His references to Washington and Robert Emmet and declaration that the only difference between them was that one was successful and the other unsuccessful, owing to the treachery of traitors, were roundly applauded. His appeal for the Boers was a thrilling one, during which he asked all who could to attend the celebration Sunday night and thereby aid them. That his request had its effect was attested by the large number of tickets disposed of. Before closing Mr. Cunningham paid a handsome tribute to the Kentucky Irish American, complimenting it on its St. Patrick's day edition.

State President Martin Cusick, of Kentucky, was next introduced, and in a short but telling speech told of the aims and objects of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the noble work they were doing. The order has always been closely identified with every movement beneficial to the Irish people at home or abroad, and its members are ever praying for the day that Ireland will take her place among the nations of the world free and independent.

State Secretary James Coleman, also of Kentucky, contributed much to the memorable occasion. His remarks were studied and effective and he seemed at his best. Dramatically he told of how the Hibernians had and always would keep alive and revere the memory of St. Patrick. His exposition of the many elevating and pleasing features to be derived from membership in the order was one of the best heard for a long time. He also called attention to the sick and death benefits and the great amount of distress obviated by this noble order. Secretary Coleman also took occasion to call attention to the Kentucky Irish American and the excellent work it has been doing. He commended its publisher upon the great St. Patrick's day edition, saying that the paper was devoted to their best interests, not only upon this great day, but all days of the year. His remarks caused much enthusiasm, those in reference to this paper being vociferously applauded and many subscribing therefor.

Herman Rave, a guest, who made a cycling tour through Ireland last summer, made some remarks about his trip and gave some amusing experiences. He said in part:

"Gentlemen, while not a Hibernian,

yet there are two things in which I may claim your kinship, and they are a cordial dislike of the English Government and a sincere affection for the beautiful isle whence you have sprung and for the people who occupy it. Ireland is justly named the Emerald Isle, for nowhere in many far journeys have I ever seen a more lovely green, starred with daisies and gilded with cowslips and primroses, than the green of Irish meadows. Nay, it is an emerald set in gold, for it is ranged about with a coat of golden fuzze. In the Maytime of the year Erin is supremely beautiful with its wonderful verdure, its bush, sweet meadows, its swelling mountains, with the dreamy haze of burning fuzze hanging over them.

"And lovely as the land is from Queenstown to Dublin, so equally kindly and hospitable did I find its people. It was difficult for me as I rolled along on my wheel over the fine country roads to get a drink of water. Every Irish man and every Irish woman whenever I asked them for it refused to give it me!

"Don't look so astonished. The good people did not think water was good enough to offer to the stranger from America. Let me tell you a little experience.

"I had ridden up a long hill near Fermoy, was tired and thirsty. An old lady sat on a stone beside her cottage door, close to the road. I dismounted, doffed my cap and, walking up to her, said: 'Madame, I am very thirsty; may I beg you for a drink of water?'

"She took her pipe out of her mouth, smiled and asked: 'You are an American, aren't you?'

"Yes, madame, I pleaded guiltily.

"Ah! an American can get no water at this house."

"But I am very thirsty."

"And how would you like a glass of milk?'

"Water will be quite good enough."

"Ah! I will give you a glass of milk and a drop of the creature after."

"And dear old, good soul, she gave me a big goblet of rich milk, followed by a 'drop of the creature,' the best she had."

"It was this way all through Ireland on that delightful, never-to-be-forgotten trip. Kindness, hospitality on every side, at every step and stop. In Clonmel I dropped into a clan of McCarthys, who piloted and made me welcome."

Mr. Rave then described the historic Rock of Cashel, King Cormac's stronghold, and the scenery around Callan and other points, next taking his hearers to Killarney, the Marble City, which he described as one of the most charmingly medieval towns of Europe, with the Cathedral of St. Canice and its round tower, queer, narrow ways between high walls and up steep ascents.

"One could easily imagine," he said, "that here many a battle was fought for liberty. The mail-clad knight charged down these narrow ways to meet the foe in battle array. Bishop and burgher here sought sanctuary and from the height of the tower the lookout watched for the approach of the enemy."

Three pleasant days at Carlow, the old City of the Pale, came next, together with a visit to Kilkenny Castle, where the speaker had the pleasure of meeting the grand-nephew of that martyr of Irish liberty, Edward Fitzgerald, and whence he brought away a bunch of shamrock picked by Lord Walter Fitzgerald.

He closed his address with a description of the ride into Dublin and the parting from a number of Irish friends who had escorted him into the metropolis from Naas, and the last sound he heard, as the steamer forged down the river, was his friends singing, the "Star Spangled Banner" as a farewell greeting.

"SHAMROCK."

This Romantic Irish Drama to Be Presented After Easter.

The immense audience that witnessed the production of "Robert Emmet" by the Hibernian Dramatic Company, and also the hundreds who were unable to gain admission, will hail the announcement that the company has decided to give another performance in April, when will be presented "The Shamrock," a romantic drama of Irish life during the rebellion of '68. The play is in four acts, with plenty of good comedy, and has drawn large houses wherever presented.

During the past season the Hibernians have given the proceeds of their undertakings to worthy objects. Within the next few months [State and county conventions are to be held in Kentucky, and the funds received from this entertainment will be used in defraying necessary expenses.

The Executive Committee having the affair in hand is composed of Messrs. Frank Cunningham, John Mulloy, John J. Grogan, Nic Sheridan and John Keane, and they should be given the cordial support of the Irish-American public. The Hibernians will also receive assistance from the Elks and other fraternal organizations.

SELECT SOCIAL.

The members of the Crescent Star Club anticipate a large attendance at their next select dance, which will take place at the Fountain Ferry Park on Wednesday evening, April 12. A handsome diamond ring has been offered as a prize and is being contested for by several young ladies. Messrs. J. Corcoran, J. Kelly, J. Broderick, J. Purcell, J. Greaney, R. Deleahanty and M. Craue are making arrangements for a pleasing affair.

"Gentlemen, while not a Hibernian,

NEW YORK.

Great Day For Ireland's Patron Saint in Our Greatest Metropolis.

The Immense Procession Was Cheered by Enthusiastic Thousands.

Many at Drill, Ball and Dress Parade in Grand Central Palace.

THE CELEBRATIONS AT OTHER CITIES

Amid the cheers of thousands, while a dozen bands played the melodies of their native land, ten thousand New York Irishmen wearing the colors of the Emerald Isle and carrying the flags of three nations marched up Fifth avenue to celebrate the memory of Ireland's patron saint. It was St. Patrick's day, and not only on upper Fifth avenue, but all over the city there were manifestations of a wish to honor the occasion. Thousands who were not Irish pinned shamrocks in the coat lapels or made bits of green evident on some part of their clothing. In Brooklyn, Jersey City and other cities near New York there were parades, and at night numerous dinners added still more to the city's homage to the great man of Ireland.

The parade from Forty-second street to Harlem was a great success. Thousands lined the way, braving an extremely uncomfortable wind for the privilege of seeing the procession. But the parades themselves had little discomfort. Commissioner Nagle had cleaned the streets along the line of march so perfectly that one could scarcely have told that only the day before snow covered everything. The crowd, which began gathering long before the time for the parade to start, was a gayly bedecked one. The street fakirs who sold Irish and Boer flags did a big business. Even bigger was the traffic of the vendors of shamrocks.

Many were those who spurned the little cloth

leaf just from Ireland. There were thousands of these to be seen in the crowd. Boer flags were only a trifle less prominent than those of Ireland. Louten Wessel, an accredited representative of the Boer Government, rode in a carriage decked with Boer streamers, but few recognized him. The crowd was perhaps the most dense from the Windsor Hotel block to the Cathedral. The throngs seemed to gather around the Windsor Hotel site with a sort of fascination, nearly every one making mention of the fact that just one year before during the passing of the Irish parade the terrible Windsor fire broke out. The parade, under Grand Marshal John Ellard, was prompt in starting. The marshal rode a richly caparisoned horse and wore the striking full dress uniform of a Hibernian officer. Michael T. Kane and Michael Martin, with a hundred others, were the marshal's aids. Hundreds of policemen, under Inspector Harley, contributed their share to the success of the parade, and they did it with more enthusiasm than policemen ordinarily display.

At the head of the procession was the Sixty-ninth Regiment, with Col. Duffy in command. The full strength of the regiment was in line and hearty were the cheers for them all along the line of march. Following the Sixty-ninth came the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers, who also got their share of the cheers.

Then came the carriages containing invited guests. Among those who were in them were Judges Newburger, O'Brien, O'Gorman, McCarthy, Fitzgerald, Recorder Goff, Justice Giegerich, Surrogate Fitzgerald, Sheriff Grell, former Sheriff Dunn and Patrick J. Gleason.

The Hibernian Rifles, 300 strong, came next, followed by the Cork County Men's Association, the Longford Men's Association, the Brian Boru Club, the Geraldine Club and the Wolfe Tone Club. The next division headed by the Catholic Protective Band was composed of the forty-eight different subdivisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of whom about 8,000 marched.

The parade started from Forty-second street and Fifth-avenue at 2 o'clock. It reached Sulzer's Harlem River Park, its destination, at 4:30. There was no reviewing stand, but there were special demonstrations in front of the Democratic Club, which was decorated with Irish and American flags. When the procession reached Sulzer's Park it disbanded and there was held an Irish national festival, including many kinds of games and dancing.

Irishmen in Brooklyn paraded in carriages, although many of the societies demonstrated their disregard of the climate by tramping for miles through the snow and slush up to their ankles.

In Jersey City there were two parades scheduled, but owing to the condition of the streets the morning parade had to be called off. The Ancient Order of Hibernians were, according to the programme, to parade in the morning, but Grand Marshal Cavanaugh considered an attempt to wade through the slushy streets to be out of the question. In the afternoon there was a big parade by the

Ancient Order of Hibernians of the Board of Erin.

Prominent among the other events of the day were the drill, dress parade and ball given by the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers of New York in the Grand Central Palace. A great crowd was on hand for the gayeties.

The Hibernians of Clontarf, Minn., celebrated St. Patrick's day on a grand scale. After the celebration of high mass the ladies served dinner at the hall, and amusements of various kinds occupied the time during the afternoon. Supper was served at 6 o'clock, after which Hon. Thomas McDermott, of St. Paul, delivered the St. Patrick's day oration. At its close the Irish drama, "Shamrock and Rose," was given by the Clontarf Dramatic Association. The day's festivities were wound up with a grand ball.

The St. Patrick's day celebration by the Hibernians of Syracuse will live as a memorable one. The parade consisted of ten divisions, all composed of members of the order.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS

Arranging for Monster Euchre to Be Given After Lent.

The Central Committee of the Catholic Knights of America held their regular weekly meeting at St. Francis' Hall last Monday night, when quite an amount of important business was transacted.

The Hall Committee and committee on constitution and by-laws brought in their reports, both of which were read and adopted.

Committees were appointed to arrange for the monster euchre to be given at Music Hall on Monday evening, April 23, at which a large number of valuable prizes will be contested for. All the members of the various branches are expected to attend this euchre, the proceeds of which will be placed in the fund for the entertainment of the State convention, and it is hoped a neat sum will be realized.

The members will be pleased to learn that Joe Werner, the hustling President of Branch 6, has entirely recovered from his recent illness and is now ready to contribute his invaluable services to the committee.

The Central Committee will meet again Monday evening at St. Francis' Hall, and the representatives of the various branches are earnestly urged to attend.

FATHER KERRY'S

Views on Leadership in the Labor Movement in America.

The leadership of the labor movement is a source of difficulty. In America, unlike the Continent, the labor movement generates its own leaders. Men of really fine intelligence and splendid power of organization come to the front rapidly enough. But dishonest and selfish men rise as well. Some become extremists, impractical; they lose influence with the outside world and disappear or become socialist agitators. Others who show talent and energy in industrial pursuits as well as in teaching fellow workmen are advanced in position till they are out of the ranks of labor entirely. Others leave the movement to accept political preferment, sometimes driven out by the laboring men themselves. Some remain, however, and become the solid, conservative guides and chief hope of the movement. Unfortunately much of their energy must be expended in fighting down the radical projects constantly emanating from those to whom conservatism is foreign. Smaller leaders at times betray their trust and cast suspicion on all leadership. Hence, workmen so often mistrust their tried leaders, mistake conservatism for betrayal, and attempt to remove or injure those very men in whom chiefly hope reposes.

SISTER REGINA.

Death of Former Mother Superior of Holy Rosary Academy.

Sister Regina, for many years the Mother Superior of Holy Rosary Academy in this city, died last Monday at St. Agnes' Academy, Memphis. Before taking the veil she was known to the world as O'Mara. Sister Regina was well known here as a careful and painstaking teacher, and the many pupils who enjoyed the good fortune of her instruction sincerely mourn her loss. She was fifty-eight years old, and her death closed a long and useful career in the Dominican sisterhood, of which she was a most exemplary member.

Her remains arrived here Tuesday and were shipped to Springfield for interment. Many are the prayers that will be offered for the repose of her soul.

FATHER CREARY'S NEW STATION.

Rev. Father Creery, the well-known Limerick priest, is now stationed at St. John's church, Clay and Walnut, as assistant to Rev. Father Bax. Father Creery will have sole charge of the church and parish this coming summer, as Father Bax intends to take an extended trip throughout Europe.

The man that whistles in the street-car is as oblivious of his neighbors as a "skipper" in a chess.

POLITICAL BRIBERY

Said to Be the Aim of Queen Victoria's Visit to Ireland.

Novelist Moore Protests Against a Civil Reception For Her in Dublin.

Comes With the Shilling in Her Hand and Bag at Her Girdle.

DUBLIN OFFICIALS REFUSE TO ACT

London dispatches state that George Moore, the novelist, vigorously protests against a civil reception to Queen Victoria in Dublin. "The reason for the Queen's visit," he says, "is manifest. If it were slightly disguised we might be tempted to forget many things which it would be treason to forget for more than a moment. But the reason for the Queen's visit is clearly political. She comes to do the business which her recruiting sergeants failed to do. She comes with the shilling between her forefinger and thumb and a bag of shillings at her girdle, wearing the shamrock, for the creation of a regiment of Irish guards. Above all, the presence of the Queen in Ireland is undoubtedly intended as a bribe to Ireland to abandon the national for the imperialistic idea.

"We are proud that the Irish soldier faced death with less fear than did the English soldier, but we have no voices to cheer our few countrymen who will return from fighting to bring into bondage like ours a race as valiant as ours. With England plighted to the imperial idea, it becomes her destiny as it became Napoleon's after Austerlitz. There can be no turning back now. She needs soldiers to fill up the gaps which Boer bullets have made in the Irish regiments. She is about to conquer the Transvaal and will need an army of 50,000 to hold it. The cry is 'Soldiers! More soldiers!' But the English soldier is a degenerate. The lean hound hunts better than the fat one, and the man who runs England's ridiculous empire has sent the Queen to Ireland to recruit.

"The recruiting sergeant's mission is not in accordance with the Queen's age nor her desire, but she possessed such a high sense of a sovereign's duty that she has bent herself to the State's emergency. We shall know in Ireland how to honor the fortitude of this woman without becoming the dupes of our admiration." This is what purports to be the true story of the Queen's determination to visit Ireland and give the order for the Irish troops to wear the shamrock on Patrick's day.

When Gen. Buller cabled his stirring eulogium of the valor of the Irish troops the Queen was deeply moved, and she lay awake all that night considering how best to requite their services. Toward morning she fell into a deep sleep, to the great relief of her attendants, and on rising she sent Sir Arthur Bigge to London with two dispatches—one to Lord Salisbury announcing her intention to visit Ireland, and the other to Lord Lansdowne commanding that an order be issued without delay directing the wearing of the shamrock by the Irish regiments. Both were wholly the Queen's own conceptions, according to the story.

The shamrock order was bitterly disapproved at the War Office. Ian Malcolm, M. P., the Scotch Tory, had informed Arthur Balfour two days before that he proposed to ask the House of Commons for a shamrock concession, but Balfour dissuaded him, saying it would raise a most difficult, mischievous and undesirable controversy.

John Henry Parnell, M. P., brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, is the City Marshal of Dublin. In that capacity he has custody of the keys of the city, which will be formerly presented to the Queen on the occasion of the presentation of the corporation address. Properly it would be Parnell's duty to present the keys, but he has notified the Lord Mayor that he must provide a deputy.

The bearer of the civic sword of Dublin is James F. Egan, who was released from prison four years ago, to which he had been sentenced for life for alleged complicity in a dynamite plot, but as he asserts that he was really a victim of the agents of the British Government he also has demanded relief from duty at the royal ceremony.

BLESSES IRELAND.

Pope Commends the Queen's Recognition of Irish Bavery.

Dispatches from Rome say the Pope, after celebrating mass in his private chapel on St. Patrick's day, received the rector of the Irish College, to whom he said that his prayers and thoughts were always for Ireland, especially today, the feast of St. Patrick. The Pope expressed satisfaction at the recognition of Irish bravery by the Queen, and hoped Ireland's other merits would soon meet equal recognition. His Holiness ended by giving his solemn apostolic benediction to Ireland and Irishmen all over the world.